INTERESTS OF UNITED STATES IN JAPANESE-CHINESE CRISIS



Elder Statesmen, who dictate the peans.

The open expressions of contempt in the vernacular papers against the remember. They are looking forwith money.

They tried to raise funds in Europe They tried to raise funds in Europe

during the crisis of last May, but the

of the facts.

But when order went forth from Downing Street to the British bankers to keep their in declaring war.

paid him due respect. We set an conduct in China. example for the world to follow in tain the sanctity of an agreement.

Executive believed in the sanctity of Ocean as Britain is undisputed mis-Wilson's appeal to Congress to stand

and lack of preparedness became evident to Japan, popular opinion has crystallized in that country to the are placed on an equal footing with those from Europe.

and jingoistic vernacular press. The immigration and land troubles are repatriot of Nippon.

The fact that alien labor is absorepresentation and invective against with the Chinese Government. We trines and immediate preparation for America has been wilfully waged by have accepted the foreign interpreta- what the future has in store for us. interested parties with some desperate object in view. The Japanese Government cannot be held guiltless in this matter, as the police authorities | maintain a strict press censorship over the vernacular papers at all times. If they can exercise this suod in all others.

Deliberate falsehoods are ingen lously circulated as utterances of our public men and naval officers. America is charged with covetous de-shores of Japan. Whalers were from signs in the province of Fuklen in pany's compact with the Chinese Gov-Chinese naval yard in Fuklen has been and is still represented as a move on the part of the American Government to obtain a naval base in China from

which to dominate and attack Japan. Malicious falsehoods appear regularly in the vernacular press about the activities of the Standard Oil Comactivities of the Standard Oil Com-pany or the United States Steel Cor-pany or the United States Steel Cor-our first Consul-General to Japan. One poration in various parts of China where Japan has pretensions with the sole purpose of keeping the public inflamed against America. In brief the nation has been educated to look on

What does it mean? This condition of affairs is kept a secret as far as ssible. Our influential men who visit ascribe it to the irresponsibility of the vernacular papers. This fact is carefully pointed out to them. They are never informed, however, about the sie Japan had our full sympathy. hig press and how easy it would be for

the situation is futile against this cam-

nese in the United States fall to reing about, as he was the leader of the ceive that equality accorded Euro-

ward to it and, like the European players in the game, are making desperate moves to be ready for the day. They cannot try conclusions with America unless they are well provided one meaning. Only America fails to understand and pooh-poohs any at-tempt to explain the true inwardness

prominent educators, Japanized mishands off. The British Foreign Office sionaries and leading publicists come knew what the loan was intended for. to the front and explain to American America has to thank Great Britain audiences how friendly Japan is to for restraining her ally from forcing the issue last May and refusing to ing the Japanese in California they provide her with funds. Japan did find an appreciative and responsive succeed in placing a small loan in audience. Japan has certain rights Paris, but not sufficient to justify her on her side of the land and emigration questions, and it is only just and fair America paid the price to Great that we recognize them and take the Britain at the time in the repeal of necessary steps to arrive at an ami-the canal tolls. Against our own cable adjustment of these difficulties interests and contrary to the convic- before it is too late. But because we tion of many prominent men Presi- can recognize the fairness of Japan's dent Wilson acknowledged the justice position in these questions it is no of Great Britain's claims. He did the reason why we should close our eyes great, big manly thing and all Europe to the utter unscrupulousness of her

Let me boil the situation down into sacrificing our rights in order to main- a few words. Japan is prepared to go to war with America to enforce the It is well to bear this in mind in principle of racial equality and conconnection with Japan's present course test with us the supremacy of the in China. It was the price we paid Pacific. Profiting by the teachings because a high minded and honest she will be as supreme in the Pacific on the canal treaty. No other con-clusion can be deduced from President must have money or retire from her And now China

What America does not see and for her to strike. The question has been deliberately ! Only by the acquisition of China's remisrepresented to the Japanese people sources and handling of her revenues undoing of America. expense of maintaining her position

garded as wholly due to racial preju- Japan could defy the world and the strate that the maintenance of economic life of California. This so- defenceless and peace loving America the safety of America and her poscalled racial discrimination is a over the California race troubles. In sessions on the Pacific. The passing canker in the heart of the nation. It our state of unpreparedness there of China into a vassal state of Japan rankles in the heart of every true would be only one end to such a is a direct menace to America, and if

But when the eminent divines.

indirectly to Japan just one year ago, and example of her ally she is de-and we paid it gladly and willingly termined to have a navy so strong that President Yuan-Shih-k'ai of China being borne in a sedan chair from the grand audience hall at Pekin on the occasion of his inauguration.

by him on this matter. We were face to face with a war with a strong fully armed opponent, and were not prepared to resist and the near future for Japan to take the offensive and dictate again to take the offensive and court and the near strong the near strong to the united States acquiesces of a provide the ways and in the rear tour strong the near strong to provide the ways and the near strong her military expansion, she must take les will protect us from a fury of Above all things, their wise states them by force from defenceless China. enraged Nippon when the hour comes men will not extend Japan's frontier

to defend the national existence of With control of China's wealth Great Britain history will demonvery first issue raised would be with China's integrity is as imperative to acquiesced in by our Government We have meekly given up our there is only one safe policy for the lutely banned from Japan itself is rights in China before the aggressive nation to adopt if we hope to escape opposition of Japan. They have de- humiliation. That lies in a repudiaother words, a campaign of gross mis- nied us the right to transact business tion of the peace at any price doc-

point of demanding that the question of race equality be made a point of national honor to be settled as soon national honor to be settled as soon possible. The Japanese will never rest until their emigrants to America possible are placed on an equal feature with their emigrants to America and make our weakness their weakness. From a military standpoint an nants. She has made them only to break them. Her strength is in her army and navy. She is adopting the philippines. Since she already has Formosa and Corea to defend a and make our weakness their weakdreams to be mistress of the Pacific only course open to her to conserve and Corea to defend, not to mention her strength. China pays the price her own coast line—and she dares not dreams to be mistress of the Pacific her strength. China pays the price her own coast line and she dares not and enforce the equality of the races. and will furnish the means for the for a moment relax her vigilance in misrepresented to the Japanese people sources and handling of her revenues through the medium of an inspired can Japan hope to defray the heavy ity of Belgium was absolutely vital desirable friend than the United States

Thus the conclusion is that Japan would not accept the Philippines exthem from falling into the possession of Russia or Germany. It may be their ownership by the United States in the slightest degree a menace. nor does she entertain the idea that the United States, with or without the Philippines, will ever be a serious competitor in the Oriental trade. This olds true even though our trade there should continue to increase in the raw products which we can supply more cheaply than any other nation.

The field is so vast on our own

hemisphere that we are not impelled by the stimulus of necessity to enter however, as Secretary of State Root 6,000 miles from home, where finance world that Japan has assumed the treaty and that she values above all world that Japan has assumed the treaty and that she values above all afterward stated, amicable relations and trade are derelicts that seemingly

more essential.

the Far East. They have little to attack for many years by our De-Hence they consider themselves a sort

frontier provinces, has about the area ing in China about 100,000 Japanese, as compared with 4,000 Americans.

than our transcontinental railways, at five years. one time largely owned by foreigners So long as our missionaries in Japan and carrying with them land grants or China confine themselves to such trade of the Orient will be ten times as with Japan we should avoid ill confine themselves to such trade of the Orient will be ten times as with Japan we should avoid ill confine themselves to such trade of the Orient will be ten times as with Japan we should avoid ill confine themselves to such trade of the Orient will be ten times as with Japan we should avoid ill confine themselves to such the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and for the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's and the Orient will be ten times as well as China's a as extensive as the Empire of Japan. relations with the United States as not were a menace to the United to interfere with the political interests unrestricted, as compared with her States. The distinction and danger, of the countries their activities are trade if confined solely to the Japanese cern us. Let us rather adopt a sired States. The distinction and danger, of the countries their activities are however, lie in this: China does not beneficial. But in the case of the reprotect foreign investments; each cent pernicious interference by Ameri-Japan is thus forced to police its rail- tiations between Japan and that counway and to keep soldiers in Port Arthur and Mukden. As the resi-almost as dangerous to themselves as duary legatee of Russia in Manchuria that of interfering in local politics. it is of vital importance for Japan to strengthen, consolidate and fortify

writers to exaggerate Japan's politithe United States has no subsidized although no Japanese is permitted, merchant marine nor a railway sphere under the present law, to own land

A conflict of interests with the United States cannot occur through making Manchuria not only a desiris waging and is sure to continue to wage to our disadvantage through China look for the betterment of their her superior knowledge of local con- condition. As a result Manchuria is a ditions, her geographical propinquity market now attracting the attention

China must be made a safe place in position in the rank of first class vassalage to provide the ways and in their prosperity by virtue of being The United States Government's in-

dred and sixty thousand square miles of Manchuria.

This alone surely can be no menace played a leading part in shaping our the Chited States upon Chinese problems. This alone surely can be no menace played a leading part in shaping our weak nations, then the protection of Cruz or southern California. the integrity of China any more Oriental policy for the past seventy- the integrity of the Chinese Empire is The conclusion is that for our own

country has to do that for itself and can missionaries to China in the nego-In protesting to the United States they have "dipped their plous pens into never again become "a dagger pointed profane ink," regardless of the view field in Japan may hold or what the

Violation of China's integrity is to individual or corporation acquires a right of way or a mining concession fear of Japan's aggression a perinto a keen competition for trade China it is cabled throughout the fact that Japan has never violated a world that Japan has assumed the protectorate over that particular things her honorable position in the protectorate over that particular things her honorable position in the surrender of sovereign rights and justice and peace in the mouth of were not strained. "Never for a moment was there, as between the Government of the United States and the strained. "Never for a moment was there, as between the Government."

do not warrant any great political aid only warrant any gr Moreover, Japan also realizes that the United States has no subsidized although no Japanese is permitted. selves also; that Japan has there of disasters to the Chinese. of influence in China, which is even there. (There are probably no more created one of the great industries of On the other hand an attempt at China, for a number of reasons has

try but is buying more beans either supervision of the Count. "I believe for her own consumption or for sale to other countries than all the other world will have a few great governing to shroud them in sections." combined customers of Manchurla, countries and others will be governed Herein is found the key to her su- by them, will pay homage to the premacy over other nations trading mighty.

with Manchuria. The credit again goes to Japan for a land to which thousands in southern of the world.

The missionaries further fail to note out of the "slough of despond" and work than ever before; that through peace, order, education and religious and become the peace of the strict and become the strict and the peace of the strict and the strict an

to settle in China, assuming that they our trade rapidly if Japan increases could exist, it would present a race in prosperity. Japan has not ye problem which would probably spell reached the period of dealing in lux-China's ruin, and that Japanese emi- uries or non-essentials as European gration to China rather than being a nations have. Fifty years from now detriment is in reality generating a though our trade with Japan should of Japan were to gradually drift over but little below that with England. into China, acattering as thousands of Americans have done in Canada, it or Government officials, or, for that would be but as "snowfall on the matter, have we ever had, who underwater": they would be assimilated and stand China or who have that special

titudinous her population. Nor are we to believe that the Japanese are so objectionable to the Chinese if the relative bounty placed tion should repudiate the acts of its upon the heads of foreigners in 1900 by the thousands of Chinese students who have sought education in Japan. or the number who have emigrated to so long as we adhere to our present Manchuria since Japan acquired a system of frequent change of officials sphere of influence there. This surface dislike is to some extent due to a fear of Japan, but more to the dis ciples of Bernhardi, who frankly declare that the political rivalry between the two nations of the yellow race must be kept alive.

China since the Boxer revolution has been in the hands of a rapacious attempt to neutralize the Manchurian receivership, but instead of having one Railway. receiver she has now several coreceivers. All these years she has preone Power against the other; as Yuan trading with China except in so far Shih-k'ai expresses K, "checking the as these opportunities shall be over wolf with the tiger."

Now is the time, if she is ever to extricate herself from threatened bankruptcy, to elect a trustee; and what countries are better able or more China grow strong, remain indepen likely to fulfil that task to China's best dent and continue to develop her interests than Great Britain or Japan -the two countries most concerned? And what is there against such a pro-

Our trade with the Orient will be prevent the establishment of military unquestionable. But who will approve | welfare as well as China's and for the

our own business. We have no chance petition and of protecting our educa-

Have we at present any statesmen absorbed, so vast is China and so mul- knowledge such as Japanese and Bri ish statesmen have acquired? It has always been the tradition of the Engpredecessor as regards foreign affairs and this insures a permanence and consistence in the foreign policy of that Government which we can never have

> It is the very absence of a definite foreign policy which makes it a futile and ever dangerous proceeding for us to interfere in a situation where the real parties in interest are themselves best able to be in control. An in stance in point was Secretary Knox's

This we may rely upon, that Japan will keep the door open and will offer served her independence by playing trading with China except in so far come by legitimate competition on her part. It can be further stated that there has been but one political desire in China cherished by the Japanese Government, and that is to help

resources in peace and prosperty. Through this policy, and this alone can Japan expect to reap any per-

To say the least, we should mind way of insuring legitimate trade com to be a loser in China, for she buys tional and missionary activities.

CHINA'S POSITION OUTLINED

TECKLED by the sinister de. China because the Japanese people.

mands of Japan and racked with suspense and fear for the outcome of the controversy, the Chinese Government faces The Premier sought to vever the greatest crisis and the most per- harshness of his statement with st the plexing dilemma in its history. Acqui- phrases as "standing on the found means little less than national death, "peaceful competition." But the word

modern times—the bean and bean oil trade.

This is now Manchurla's chief cannot expect help from any quarter.

Source of expert and her greatest will result in a repetition of the hur of the world and the appeal of china has a survey poor chance at the bar of public opinion. The configuration of the hur of the world and the appeal of china has the world and the wo thundering under the impulse unprepared for war, must go down arms. In America, where

"In other words, four or five great countries each having a population of 500,000,000 will be developed, and to these great ones. For instance England, Russia, Germany and France may be such countries. There may while the American be one or two other independent course persuaded into a tries. In that event woe to the na-

tions which are governed. "We should from now on prepare ourselves to become a governing na-

So speaks the present head of the

Japanese administration. That his post reason for service

In the meantime Japa

remarkable publicity

assurances that the

ane abhorred the idea

To-day her uitanati

making some adjugative was

judgment Japan has mov

the Kokumini, a leading Tokio daily. Francisco in excluding Japanese chil-when it says: "We doubt if relations dren from the public schools came as between the two nations can in any the first wave of misunderstanding. hands and exchanging cordial compil- fornians wounded the pride of all Japments." The paper then goes on to anese, and for a time public opinion in by direct route possibly three or four warn these American deputations that Japan was greatly influenced by this days. For economic and climatic reafriendship between the two countries unfriendly manifestation. So far as sons the Philippines are not adapted

"NO DANGER TO OPEN DOOR"

By LINDSAY RUSSELL. President of the Japan Society.

N 1850 our whaling industry and equipment in the Pacific, amount. ing to about \$17,000,000, was gradually impinging upon the time to time denied the right to enter Japanese ports even in time of stress. ernment for the construction of a and too often shipwrecked sailors were was the primary cause of our sending Perry's fleet to the Hermit Kingdom,

and it constituted the first conflict of Perry exacted a preliminary treaty. among other things opening two ports. provision of this latter treaty was the right accorded to Americans to carry their own courts, a provision which at the time appeared to be reasonable and innocent to Japan, but which later resulted in similar demands from other nations, thus jeopardizing Japan's sovereignty and creating a treaty thraldom from which she has only released

herself after an internal turmoil and struggle of forty years. In this strug-During subsequent years of our relations there was scarcely a ripple in the current of our mutual relations The American method of remedying and it cannot be too often repeated that Japan's gratitude for the guidpaign. The deputations of prominent ance and assistance which we have men who visit Japan to tell them how given her in fitting herself for the to Japan, and these persons continfriendly we are fail to convince the great family of nations is both deep ually urge the importance of a larger

may be improved by merely shaking This action on the part of the Cali-

ernment of the United States and the Government of Japan, the slightest departure from perfect good temper, mutual confidence and kindly considera-

Then came the act of the California Legislature, even more disastrous to our good relations than the school law. withdrawing the privilege of equal other foreigners to own land in California.

The Japanese Government had felt that in restricting emigration to this country it had forestalled legislation hostile to its subjects. The two Callfornian incidents constitute the second conflict of interests between the two

Now the only question at issue ! whether or not the United States will. by treaty, place the comparatively few Japanese permanently residing in the United States on an equal footing with other foreigners so that they may allen race. With this question settled and no additional immigrants coming. it is safe to say that no further conlikely to arise within our borders. Where, then, may we anticipate

The Philippines are regarded by many people as a perpetual challenge Francisco in excluding Japanese chil- purported to be Japan's greed or desire for them. But let us consider

the case. ship route is eleven days from Manila;

question and the Philippines as fornia.) sources of trouble, turn to China. "The Japan over China, nor for China. That is but the dream of the white men in the East who are out of touch with sentiment at home, and who have no other and with China and has ment at home, and who have no other are still somewhat vague.

Where Marco Ford quickly before the armies of Japan.

"Thus those who are superior will is considered a Backler for the integrity of China, This comment to the integrity of China. This comment to the integrity of China. This comment to the integrity of China. This comment to the integrity of China, and where the ideas of things govern those who are inferior," said the street the Chinaman with his Count Okuma Premier of Japan. ment at home, and who have no other recreation than the discussion of intersects and investments in that country running into many of theories thereon, without in most of theories thereon, without in most of theories thereon, without in most of theories thereon, without is supposed to be lending. In addition this of the lending of the country without in most company is supposed to be lending. In addition this of the lending of the country with an and has been of the supposed to be lending of the country without in most company is supposed to be lending of the country without in most company is supposed to be lending of the country without in most company is supposed to be lending of the country without in most country without in most company is supposed to be lending of the country without in most country without in most company is supposed to be lending of the country without in most country without an article of his which appeared last an article of his which instances the supporting basis of fact. The greatest war declarers in the uni- money to the Chinese Government.

the universe," writes Samuel G. least considered source of conflict be- legitimate competition such as Japan able place for the inhabitants but also the other countries will be attached and it is a danger point of no little importance. Consider our relative in-China, with its dependencies and and her cheap labor,

'hinese ports, whereas only 1,622 tions, have millions of dollars invested in China in railways, factories, mines may, her interests in China shall not and who consider that we alone are power by the voters of Japan. The

our pledged word and accepted the tress of the seven seas. She realizes, tion of the Panama Canal treaty and to Japan's position and requirements, and other properties, whereas American interpretation all other nations placed however, that her poverty will weigh penalized our commerce to avoid a It is far more profitable for her to ican investments, exclusive of the terests have become in Mexico, in war with Japan.

And now China is being placed in United States and thus inevitably share tively negligible.

Standard Oil Company, are compara-tively negligible.

Hayti and Santo Domingo, and that China must be made a safe place in

Japan's sphere of influence with the sponsive to the will of the Chinese railroad right of way, Port Arthur, Government than are our American large or small in ratio with the pros-Mukden and the terminal facilities at Dairen, constitute but seventy-one street emiles of the total three hunders and sixty thousand source miles. They determine the United States upon Chinese prob-

It has become a mission of many effect will be upon them. or builds a factory anywhere in petual menace. They overlook Japanese em grants in the whole of After eliminating the Californian Manchuria than in the State of Call- trade.

It is curious to note that none of United States isn't going to war with these writers ever speak of the Stand- wealth producer. Japanese mills with miliation and disgrace of 1894. China, been drowned in the distance of 1894. Japan over China, nor for China. That ard Oil Company as being a menace wheels verse are the white men who live in Although it has been the subject of talk about except international politics partment of Justice, yet it is profiting through the activities of our Deof governing and directing board of partment of State toward maintaining the "open door."

Assume, however, that we do attempt

of the United States. There are resid- to block her progress in this, her logical that in ten years Corea has been lifted field of activity; that we say to Japan. In as many would have our Government that American missionaries now have Japanese. This is well suggested by and sincere. But the action of San navy to hold the islands from what is 1912 Japan sold to China \$57,000,000 say, "You shall not extend your politiworth of goods, whereas our exports cal influence any further in China. were only \$24.000,000 in value. In and even though China may fail you peace, order, education and religious and become the victors in peaceful a flect of German med 1912 20.091 Japanese ships entered you shall not protect your subjects' freedom thousands of Coreans are bet-1912 20,091 Japanese ships entered you shall not protect your subjects' investments and trade there." There ter fitted to enter into and understand is then immediately presented a real the activities of the church. and vital conflict of interests, for Japan is determined that, come what heaven appointed task to uplift China is evidenced by his recent return to Japanese, individuals and corpora- and vital conflict of interests, for